

ELECTRO PLATING, by S. HOL-
TON, 4011 Middlebury, Vt.

E. SMITH, Attorney and Coun-
sellor at Law, Office Postoffice,
Middlebury, Vt.

KINGSLEY & SON, Dentists,
Up stairs, Brewster's Block,
Middlebury, Vt.

P. MEAD, Real Estate Broker,
19, Middlebury, Vt.

R. HARRIS, Attorney & Coun-
sellor at Law, Office Brewster's Block,
Middlebury, Vt.

W. KIDDER, Attorney and Coun-
sellor at Law and Solicitor in Chancery,
26, 28, Bristol, Vt.

M. TRIPP, Sheriff for Addison
County. Office in Stewart's Block,
Middlebury, Vt.

STEWART & ELDREDGE, Attor-
neys and Counsellors at Law,
Middlebury, Vt.

W. JUDD, Manufacturer and deal-
er in all kinds of American and Foreign
Marble, Granite Work, &c. With Old Middle-
bury Marble Co.

P. PUPER, Attorney and
Counsellor at Law and Bailiff in
Chancery. Office over
Middlebury, Vt.

DR. EMMA H. CALLENDER,
Physician and Surgeon, Middlebury, Vt.
Prompt attention paid day and night calls. Of-
fice hours, 7 to 4, a. m. and 6 to 8, p. m.

J. W. CLARK, Attorney & Coun-
sellor at Law. Office with Judge of Probate,
Tuesdays and Saturdays. Residence, New Haven,
Conn.

DR. SIMONS & WALKER,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
Middlebury, Vt.

R. H. MARDIN,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Solicitor
and Master in Chancery, Rutland, Vermont.
References—Hon. Geo. W. Grandy, Hon. C.
H. Heath, Hon. J. W. Rowell.

P. RUSSELL, M. D., Physician
and Surgeon. Office at the residence of
Dr. W. P. Russell, Office hours 9 a. m.
to 4 p. m. 6 p. m. to 8 p. m., unless profes-
sionally engaged.

B. F. SUTTON, M. D., Physician
and Surgeon. Office next door east of the
Addison County Jail, from 8 to 10, a. m.,
12 to 1 p. m., and 6 to 8 p. m.

JASON DAVENPORT, Fire Insur-
ance Agent, will write policies in the Farm-
ers Mutual and other companies represented by
J. J. Francis, 111, Rutland, Vt.

L. R. SAYRE, Dealer in Household
Furnishings, a general assortment of Gro-
ceries, Fruit, Cheese, Lard, Tallow, &c. &c.
Oil, Tobacco, &c. Cash paid for Prime Butter
at my store any day in the week.

H. S. PUTNAM would inform the
people of Middlebury that he is in full operation,
and that he is prepared to furnish carpet wares
and bedding of a superior quality, at the lowest
cash price.

Middlebury, Dec. 13, 1872. 39:1f

UPHOLSTERING.
P. L. DRAKE, PRACTICAL UPHOLSTERER,
Shop in Sheldon's Block, over Plummer's Store.
Repairing and new work done to order, and in a
thorough and satisfactory manner. 20:1y

DR. CABLE'S ERASABLE SOAP.
Manufactured by N. C. Marsh, Middlebury,
Vt. It is the best toilet soap in the market,
being of the skin smooth and soft. It is also the
cheapest soap for washing dirty clothes. Try it,
and you will never be without it. Many wit-
nesses. For sale Case & Baker's Store.

H. TURILL,
DENTIST, Office 105 p. m.
to 12 a. m., 1 to 5 p. m.
Office over J. L. But-
terfield's store,
Middlebury,
Vermont.

W. E. J. MARTIN, Fashionable
Dress and Cloak maker, has constantly on
hand all the latest and most approved fash-
ions. Work executed with satisfaction and despatch.
Also agent for the Grover and Baker Sewing
Machine, and all kinds of Sewing Machines.
Middlebury, Vt. 51:6m

WEEKS & BARBER,
FURNITURE, CARPETS, PAPER HANGINGS,
CROCKERY, CHINA AND GLASS.
No. 1 Ovens Road, Rutland, Vermont.
GILBERT BARBER.

THRASHING MACHINE FOR SALE.
I will sell my thrashing machine, which is
usually used in good condition—one of Gray's
make. Inquire of J. M. STEVENS.
Corvallis, Sept. 22, 1874. 25:1f

LECTURE TO YOUNG MEN.
A Lecture on the nature, treatment, and radical
cure of Gonorrhea, Syphilis, and other venereal
diseases, by J. M. STEVENS, M. D., of
New York. The world-renowned author, in this admirable
lecture, clearly proves from his own experience
that the worst consequences of these diseases may
be effectually removed without medicine, and with-
out dangerous surgical operations, blisters, in-
jections, or any other painful or dangerous means.
of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every
sufferer, no matter what his condition may be,
may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

A Lecture will prove a boon to thousands
and thousands.

Sent, under seal, in a plain envelope, to any
address, on receipt of six cents, or two postage
stamps. Address the Publisher, CHAS. J. KLINE,
KLINE & CO., 127 Bowry, New York; Post
Office Box 4266.

SPRING-SIDE AVENUE.
LAST MONTH
SEVERAL LOTS
WERE PURCHASED.

Among the buyers were A. P. Tupper, Esq.,
and Col. Knapp.

Others in Negotiation!

HANDSOME LOTS OFFERED ON

EASY TERMS!

The Superiority of

BUILDING LOTS

On this New Street is universally admitted.

Yes, it is a Christian duty.

To secure a pleasant home.

When the days are dark and rainy.

Of a stormy life shall come.

Yes, to feel one's self protected.

From the blast that winter sends.

Is a part of self importance.

To all persons and their friends.

Yours,

Yes, build yourself a nice new house.

Kept from rat, or bug, or mouse.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives—

Since the convening of Congress, one year ago, the nation has undergone a

prostration in business and industries,

such as has been known to us for

many years. Speculation as to the

causes of this prostration might be in-

cluded in without profit, because as many

theories would be advanced as there

would be independent writers, those who

expressed their own views without bor-

rowing upon the subject, without indulg-

ing in theories as to the cause. To this

prostration, therefore, I will call your

attention early to the fact, and to some

questions as to which it would seem there

should be no disagreement.

During this prostration two essential

elements of prosperity have been most

abundant—labor and capital. Both have

been largely unemployed, where security

has been undoubted; capital has been

available at moderate rates, and where

labor has been wanted it has been found

in abundance at cheap rates, compared

with what of necessities and comforts

of life could be purchased with the

wages demanded. Two great elements

of prosperity, therefore, have been de-

nied us. A third might be added, as

the soil and climate are unequalled

within limits of any contiguous territory

under one nationality, for its variety of

products to feed and clothe a people, and

in the amount of surplus to spare to feed

less favored people. Therefore, with

these facts in view, it seems to me that

wise statesmanship at this session of Con-

gress would dictate legislation ignoring

the past and dealing in proper channels

these great elements of prosperity.

To any people, debt abroad is the only

element that can, with always a sound

currency, enter into our affairs, to cause

any continued depression in the industries

and prosperity of our people. A great

conflict for national existence made it

necessary for temporary purposes, the

raising of large sums of money from

whatever source available. It is also the

necessary in the wisdom of Congress, and

I do not doubt their wisdom in the pre-

ferences, regarding the necessity of the times

to devise a system of national currency,

which it proved to be impossible to keep

on a par with the recognized currency of

the civilized world.

This began a spirit of speculation in-

volving our industries and luxury not

required for the happiness and prosperity

of a people, and involving both directly

and indirectly foreign indebtedness. The

currency being of fluctuating value, and

therefore unsafe to hold for legitimate

transactions requiring money, because a

subject of speculation in itself.

These two causes, however, have in-

volved us in foreign indebtedness, con-

tracted in good faith by borrower and

lender, which should be paid in gold and

according to bond agreed upon when the

debt was contracted, gold or its equiv-

alent. The good faith of the government

cannot be violated toward creditors with-

out national disgrace. But our com-

merce should be encouraged. American

ship-building and carrying capacity be

increased, foreign markets sought for

our products, and it was found there was

an abundance of currency. The expe-

rience and judgment of people can best

decide just now how currency is required

for the transaction of the business of

the country. It is unsafe to leave the set-

tlement of this question to Congress, the

secretary of the treasury or the execu-

tive, under which banks may exist, but

should not make banking a monopoly.

Such importance do I attach to this sub-

ject, and so earnestly do I commend it to

your attention, that I give it prominence

introducing it at the beginning of this

message.

During the past year nothing has oc-

curred to disturb the general, friendly

and comradely relations of the United

States with the other countries of the

continent. The correspondence, the ex-

change of views, the mutual respect and

submitted herewith between this govern-

ment and its diplomatic representatives,

as also with the representatives of other

countries, shows a satisfactory condition

of all questions between the United

States, the most of those countries and

with few exceptions, to which reference

is hereby made, the absence of any

point of difference to be adjusted.

The notice directed by the resolution

of Congress of June 17, 1874, to ter-

minate the convention of July 17, 1873,

between the United States and Bel-

gium, has been given, and the treaty

will accordingly terminate on the first

day of July, 1875. This convention

entered the ports of the United States,

exceptional privileges, which are not ac-

quired by other treaties. Other privi-

leges of the convention have proved sat-

isfactory, and have tended to the culti-

vation of mutually beneficial commer-

cial relations between the two countries.

I hope that negotiations which have been

invited will result in celebration of an

other treaty which may tend to the in-

terests of both countries.

Our relations with China continue to

be friendly. During the past year, the

year of hostilities between China and

Japan, growing out of the landing of an

armed force upon the island of Formosa

by the latter, has occasioned uneasiness.

It is earnestly hoped, however, the dif-

ferences arising from this cause will be ad-

justed, and that the advance of civiliza-

tion in these empires may not be retarded

by a state of war in consequence of the

action taken by certain citizens of the

United States with this subject. I call

the attention of Congress to a generally con-

ceded fact that the great proportion of

the Chinese immigrants who come to our

shores, do not come voluntarily to make

their homes with us, and their labor pro-

ductive of general prosperity, but come

under contracts with head men who own

them almost absolutely. In a worse

form does this apply to Chinese women

hardly a promisable per centage of them

perform any honorable labor, but they

are brought for shameful purposes, to

the disgrace of the communities where

they are settled and to the great dam-

age to the nation.

which I may touch upon hereafter. A

nation dealing in a currency below that

of specie in value labors under two great

disadvantages:

First—Having no use for the world's

acknowledged medium of exchange, gold

and silver, these are driven out of the

country because there is no demand

for their use.

Second—The medium of exchange in

use being of a fluctuating value, for after

all it is only worth just what it will pur-

chase of gold and silver metals, having an

intrinsic value just in proportion to the

labor it takes to produce them.

A longer medium must be allowed for

profit by the manufacturer and producer.

It is months from the date of production

to the date of realization. Interest upon

capital must be charged and the risk of

fluctuation in the value of that which is

to be received in payment added, hence

the high prices acting as a protection to the

foreign producer, who receives nothing in

exchange for the product of his skill and

labor, except a currency, good at a stable

value the world over. It seems to me

that nothing is clearer than that the

greater part of the burden of existing pro-

tection falls upon the working man, the

laborer, who is the victim of the system.

The amount awarded to the govern-

ment of Great Britain by the mixed com-

mission, organized under provisions of the

treaty, whose claims were not admissi-

ble under the late commission, should be

left to the early decision of some compe-

tent tribunal. To this end I recommend

the necessary legislation to organize a court

to dispose of all claims of aliens of the

nation referred to, in an equitable and

satisfactory manner, and to relieve Con-

gress and the departments from the con-

sideration of these questions.

Legislation is necessary to extend the

colony of Newfoundland. Certain arti-

cles of the treaty of Washington, of the

8th of May, 1871, having been had,

a protocol to that effect was signed in be-

half of the United States and of Great

Britain on the 20th day of May last, and

was duly proclaimed on the following day.

A copy of the proclamation is submitted

herewith. A copy of the report of the

commissioner appointed under the act of

March 19, 1872, for surveying and mark-

ing the boundary between the United

States and the British possessions, from

the Lake of the Woods to the summit of

the Rocky mountains is herewith trans-

mitted. I am happy to announce that the

field work of the commission has been com-

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